

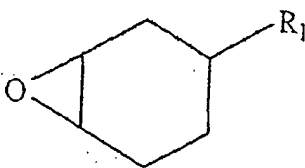
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

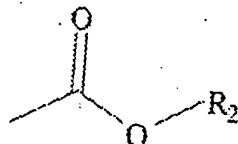
Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method for producing a coil, comprising the steps of: coating electrical wire using UV-curable baking enamels containing

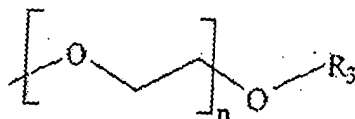
- a) 50%-95% by weight of oxirane-based binders,
- b) 1%-10% by weight of UV crosslinking catalysts,
- c) 0-80% by weight of reactive diluents,
- d) 0-40% by weight of chain transfer agents, and
- e) 1%-8% of further additives; and winding the wire to form a coil, wherein, as baking enamel, cycloaliphatic oxirane compounds are used of the general form



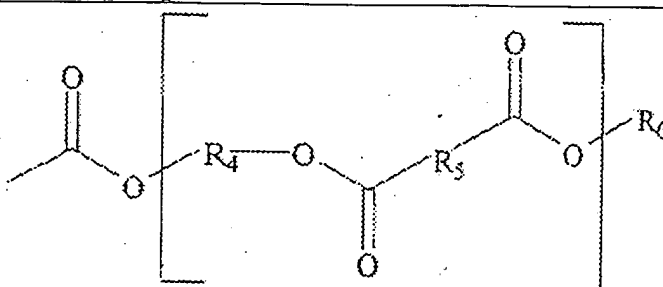
where R<sub>1</sub> can be a hydrogen, a carboxylate radical of the indicated form



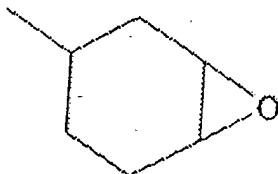
a polyether radical of the formula



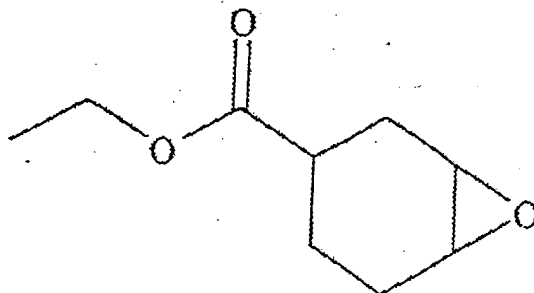
with n=1-50 or a polyester radical of the following form



where R<sub>2</sub> is a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl radical or a further oxirane compound of the following form

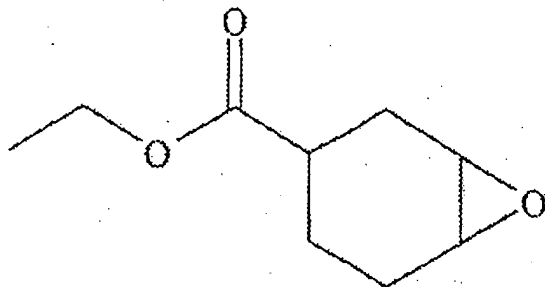


and R<sub>3</sub> is a hydroxyethyl radical or an oxirane compound of the following form



R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> describes an aliphatic hydrocarbon chain of 2-6 carbon units, it being possible in addition for R<sub>5</sub> to be a phenylene

radical, and R<sub>6</sub> is a hydroxyalkyl radical having 2-6 carbons or an oxirane compound of the following form



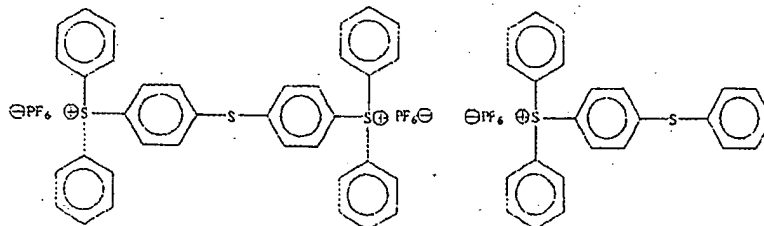
2. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein baking enamels are used containing

- a) 60%-93% by weight of oxirane-based binders,
- b) 2%-6% by weight of crosslinking catalysts,
- c) 0-70% by weight of reactive diluents,
- d) 0-30% by weight of chain transfer agents, and
- e) 1%-3% of further additives.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one photoinitiator suitable for cationic photopolymerization is added.

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein, as a photoinitiator, a mixed arylsulfonium hexafluorophosphate salt of the following form



is added.

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein a baking enamel is used whose component a) is prepared using methyl 3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 6, wherein a baking enamel is used whose component a) has been prepared using polyethylene glycol.

8. (Canceled)

9. (Canceled)

10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein component d) comprises polyester polyols having molecular weights

of between 500 and 2000 g/mol.

11. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein component d) comprises polyester polyols having an average molecular weight of between 500 and 1000 g/mol.

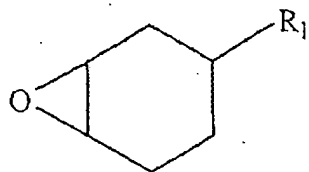
12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein component e) comprises additives or stabilizers or mixtures thereof.

13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein after the electrical wire has been coated with baking enamel, said enamel is cured by means of ultraviolet radiation.

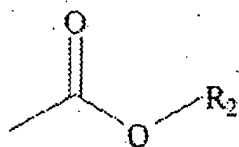
14. (New) A method for producing a coil, comprising the steps of: coating electrical wire using UV-curable baking enamels containing

- a) 50%-95% by weight of oxirane-based binders,
- b) 1%-10% by weight of UV crosslinking catalysts,
- c) 0-80% by weight of reactive diluents,
- d) 0-40% by weight of chain transfer agents, and
- e) 1%-8% of further additives; curing the baking enamels with UV light; winding the wire to form a coil; and baking the

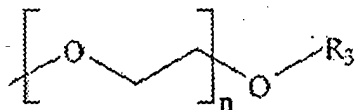
enamels, wherein, as baking enamel, cycloaliphatic oxirane compounds are used of the general form



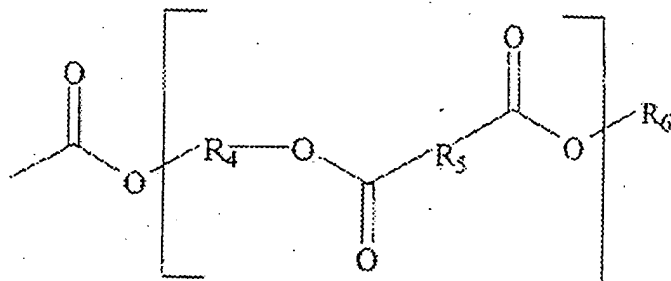
where  $R_1$  can be a hydrogen, a carboxylate radical of the indicated form



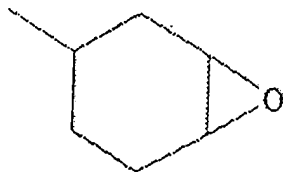
a polyether radical of the formula



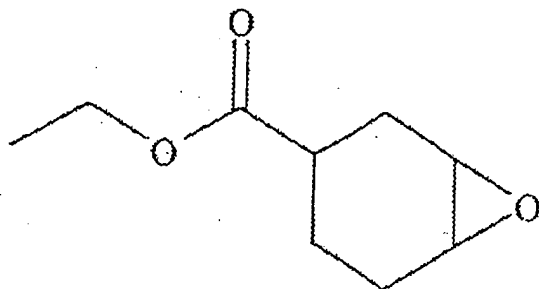
with  $n=1-50$  or a polyester radical of the following form



where  $R_2$  is a methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl radical or a further oxirane compound of the following form



and  $R_3$  is a hydroxyethyl radical or an oxirane compound of the following form



$R_4$  and  $R_5$  describes an aliphatic hydrocarbon chain of 2-6 carbon units, it being possible in addition for  $R_5$  to be a phenylene radical, and  $R_6$  is a hydroxyalkyl radical having 2-6 carbons or an oxirane compound of the following form

